

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i = 5i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i = 5i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

The logic we are using here is the same as when we compute:

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

▶ We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i = 5i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

The logic we are using here is the same as when we compute:

Example: $3x + 2x$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

▶ We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i = 5i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

The logic we are using here is the same as when we compute:

Example: $3x + 2x = (3 + 2)x$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i = 5i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

The logic we are using here is the same as when we compute:

Example: $3x + 2x = (3 + 2)x = 5x$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i = 5i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

The logic we are using here is the same as when we compute:

Example: $3x + 2x = (3 + 2)x = 5x$

The logic we are using here is factoring!

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

► We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i = 5i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

The logic we are using here is the same as when we compute:

Example: $3x + 2x = (3 + 2)x = 5x$

The logic we are using here is factoring!

Just like we can factor out x to add two multiples of x , we can factor out i to add 2 multiples of i

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

▶ We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i = 5i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

The logic we are using here is the same as when we compute:

Example: $3x + 2x = (3 + 2)x = 5x$

The logic we are using here is factoring!

Just like we can factor out x to add two multiples of x , we can factor out i to add 2 multiples of i

Numbers that are multiples of i of the form: $b \cdot i$ for a real number b are called Imaginary Numbers

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

▶ We saw how to compute exponents with i as the base, i^m

Let's now look at how our other operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) work with our new number.

We will start with addition:

Example: $i + i = 2i$

Well, if had 1 cat plus 1 cat, we would have 2 cats

And if we had 1 antelope plus 1 antelope, we would have 2 antelopes

What if we have more?

Example: $3i + 2i = 5i$

By the same logic, if we had 3 cats plus 2 cats, we would have 5 cats

The logic we are using here is the same as when we compute:

Example: $3x + 2x = (3 + 2)x = 5x$

The logic we are using here is factoring!

Just like we can factor out x to add two multiples of x , we can factor out i to add 2 multiples of i

Numbers that are multiples of i of the form: $b \cdot i$ for a real number b are called Imaginary Numbers

We just saw that if you add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

We just saw that if we add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

We just saw that if we add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

We've always seen that if we add two Real Numbers, the sum is a Real Number

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

We just saw that if we add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

We've always seen that if we add two Real Numbers, the sum is a Real Number

What if we add a Real Number with an Imaginary Number?

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

We just saw that if we add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

We've always seen that if we add two Real Numbers, the sum is a Real Number

What if we add a Real Number with an Imaginary Number?

Example: $2 + 3i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

We just saw that if we add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

We've always seen that if we add two Real Numbers, the sum is a Real Number

What if we add a Real Number with an Imaginary Number?

Example: $2 + 3i$

Just like we cannot simplify $2 + 3x$ at all, we cannot simplify $2 + 3i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

We just saw that if we add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

We've always seen that if we add two Real Numbers, the sum is a Real Number

What if we add a Real Number with an Imaginary Number?

Example: $2 + 3i$

Just like we cannot simplify $2 + 3x$ at all, we cannot simplify $2 + 3i$

This sum of Real and Imaginary Numbers is called a Complex Number.

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

We just saw that if we add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

We've always seen that if we add two Real Numbers, the sum is a Real Number

What if we add a Real Number with an Imaginary Number?

Example: $2 + 3i$

Just like we cannot simplify $2 + 3x$ at all, we cannot simplify $2 + 3i$

This sum of Real and Imaginary Numbers is called a Complex Number.

In general, a Complex Number is a number:

$$a + bi$$

Where a , b are both real numbers

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

We just saw that if we add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

We've always seen that if we add two Real Numbers, the sum is a Real Number

What if we add a Real Number with an Imaginary Number?

Example: $2 + 3i$

Just like we cannot simplify $2 + 3x$ at all, we cannot simplify $2 + 3i$

This sum of Real and Imaginary Numbers is called a Complex Number.

In general, a Complex Number is a number:

$$a + bi$$

Where a , b are both real numbers

We call a the **real part**, and b the **imaginary part**

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

We just saw that if we add two Imaginary Numbers, the sum is an Imaginary Number

We've always seen that if we add two Real Numbers, the sum is a Real Number

What if we add a Real Number with an Imaginary Number?

Example: $2 + 3i$

Just like we cannot simplify $2 + 3x$ at all, we cannot simplify $2 + 3i$

This sum of Real and Imaginary Numbers is called a Complex Number.

In general, a Complex Number is a number:

$$a + bi$$

Where a , b are both real numbers

We call a the **real part**, and b the **imaginary part**

Note: Even though b is a Real Number, we call it the **Imaginary part** because it gets multiplied by i

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i)$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 1 + 6 + 2i + 4i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i}$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we add two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we add two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)

What if we subtract two Complex Numbers?

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we add two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)

What if we subtract two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i)$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we add two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)

What if we subtract two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i) = 1 - 6 + 2i - 4i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we add two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)

What if we subtract two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 - 6}_{-5} + \underbrace{2i - 4i}_{-2i}$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we add two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)

What if we subtract two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 - 6}_{-5} + \underbrace{2i - 4i}_{-2i} = -5 - 2i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we add two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)

What if we subtract two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 - 6}_{-5} + \underbrace{2i - 4i}_{-2i} = -5 - 2i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i) = -5 - 2i$

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we add two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)

What if we subtract two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 - 6}_{-5} + \underbrace{2i - 4i}_{-2i} = -5 - 2i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i) = -5 - 2i$

Note 1: To subtract two complex numbers, we rearrange to subtract the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Operations with i - Addition and Subtraction

What if we add two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 + 6}_7 + \underbrace{2i + 4i}_{6i} = 7 + 6i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) + (6 + 4i) = 7 + 6i$

Note 1: To add two complex numbers, we rearrange to add the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we add two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)

What if we subtract two Complex Numbers?

Example: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i) = \underbrace{1 - 6}_{-5} + \underbrace{2i - 4i}_{-2i} = -5 - 2i$

Conclusion: $(1 + 2i) - (6 + 4i) = -5 - 2i$

Note 1: To subtract two complex numbers, we rearrange to subtract the real parts and the imaginary parts separately

Note 2: When we subtract two complex numbers, we get a complex number back (not something new!)